Heersey

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ABSOLVES ALL TAFT MEN FROM ALLEGIANCE TO HIS BOOM.

He Has Uniformly Urged His Friends Not to Try to Divide Any Belegation of a State That Has a Candidate of Its Own Parsons Says He Will Work for Hughes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- William H. Taft wrote a letter to-day to Representative Herbert Parsons of New York in which he absolved Mr. Parsons and all other faft men in New York State from allegiance to Mr. Taft's candidacy, if they felt that Gov. Hughes's entrance into the race for the Presidential nomination placed a superior obligation upon them. Mr. Taft even went further than this, for he made his advice applicable to every State that had a favorite son for the Republican nomination. And to emphasize his position Mr. Taft declared that he would deprecate any contest which might imperil Republican success in New York on next election

Mr. Taft's letter was made public by Representative Parsons to-night. Its text

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1908 My DEAR PARSONS; I am aware that you and many other friends of mine in New York state who are also friends of Gov. Hughes ave hesitated as to the course to pursue respect to the Republican nomination for he Presidency. I wish you and them to now that as far as I am concerned there hould be no embarrassment in this regard have uniformly urged friends of mine not attempt to divide in my interest the deleration from any State which has a condidate Since Gov. Hughes has indicated his willingness to accept the Republican mination I now make the same request I you and my other friends in your State creover, I would greatly deprecate a con st which might imperil Republican victory in do to avoid this I am anxious to do. Very

Representative Parsons said to-night that in view of Secretary Taft's rosition he was in favor of instructing the New York delegation for Hughes and would ork for that end. He wanted it disunctly understood, too, that if the delegation were so instructed instructions were to be carried out lovally.

Mr. Parsons left for New York to-night and will consult with some of the leaders there to-morrow as to the advisability of alling a meeting of the New York county ommittee.

Secretary Taft's letter was written rimarily for effect in New York. It was inspired, no doubt, by a purpose to prevent the development of a condition of affairs in hat State that might have seriously enrangered the success of the national ticket in November. Gov. Odell and certain other iscredited leaders in New York had tied up to the Hughes movement. They were not wanted, it appears, but they tied up just the name. They were not inspired by any parucular love for the Governor, but they hated lim less than they did the President or any candidate in whom the President might be nterested.

Hughes as a candidate for the Presidency as entitled to the delegates from his own State. It had been a part of the policy of his managers not to invade the territory of favorite sons. There was another con sideration that was given due weight. The most active supporters of the Hughes movement up to this time were men like former Governor Odell, men who had long ago joined the down and out club, undesirable many ways, but capable of making mischief if half a chance was given them Hughes's indorsement by the New York county committee or by the State convention, in the absence of such a pronounce ment as Secretary Taft's, would have been hailed by them as a victory. This, it was believed here, would have had a bad effect upon the party in the State and resulted in ill feeling among leaders that might eopardize New York for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be.

in 1906 President Roosevelt sent Repre sentatives Parsons and Cocks to Saratogs on a mission that resulted in the nomin tion of Gov. Hughes and took control out of the hands of Odell. Secretary Taft now makes it plain that his name must not be used in a fight on Gov. Hughes, making it possible for the respectable element of the party to push Odell and his crowd aside and take charge of the interests of New York's favorite son. Secretary Taft was undoubtedly playing politics when he wrote his letter to Representative Parsons, not only in his own behalf but with a view to quieting factional strife that could not but be injurious to the party.

Friends of Secretary Taft declare that his letter will to a considerable extent put a stop to the reports that the President, nspired by his interest in the Taft candidacy, is seeking to suppress a free expression of opinion by party leaders in New York and other States.

The charges of Republican Senators and others that President Roosevelt and some of the heads of executive departments are using Federal patronage as a means of getting Taft delegates to the Republican national convention has aroused the President. He called most of the members of his Cabinet into conference to-day and instructed them to send him information in regard to appointments in their departments. There is reason to believe that he will issue in a day or so a statement on the subject which may enlarge the membership of the Ananias Club, and in which he may employ the shorter and uglier word. The President's utterance is awaited with con-

Prominent Republican Senators have been charging for some time that if things continued as at present Taft's nomination would be forced upon the convention by a combination of Federal officeholders. In support of these charges three or four specific cases alleged to be in point were cited. Notably the cases of the four Ohio postmasters whose reappointment was refused on the recommendation of Senators Foraker and Dick but who were nominated when they announced themselves favorable to the nomination of Taft. Another illustration is the action of the President over the rotest of Senators Gallinger and Burnham of New Hampshire in nominating as pension agent at Concord Charles Fairbanks, whose sponsors were Winston Churchill and other

Taft supporters
It is generally believed here that Frank
It is generally believed here that Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmasterieneral, will join the Taft forces, although formal announcement to this effect has not yet been made. Postmaster-General Meyer

TAFT GIVES UP THIS STATE | caused it to be known some time ago that | THE POILLON SISTERS TOLD | COLLEGE RIOT IN RESTAURANT. | COPS CLUB POVERTY PARADERS under no circumstances would be countenance the continuance in his Department of any officer actively furthering the political candidacy of any man, whether he was in the President's official family or not of it. It is related that two or three postmasters were summoned from Massachusetts recently by Postmaster-General Meyer to talk politics and that they were "talked to" by Mr. Meyer in the interests of the Taft candidacy. A Senator to-day in discussing the Postmaster-General's interest

in the Taft campaign expressed the opinion that Mr. Meyer "was in it up to his neck." These specific instances of alleged favoritsm by the Administration to applicants for office or continuance in office of friendly to the Taft candidacy and the general charge that every wheel in the Federal machine has been set in motion in behalf of the Secretary will be treated in a statement to be made public at the White House in the immediate future.

The letter of Secretary Taft to Representative Herbert Parsons was shown to Senator Brackett at 11 o'clock last night. Having read the letter, Senator Brackett

"I am glad Secretary Taft has marked Mr. Parsons as a man who was ready and anxious to support him rather than Gov. Hughes from his own State. There is no question of a unanimous delegation from this State for Gov. Hughes. The only remaining question is to make sure that the delegates to be sent to the national convention are men sincerely and earnestly for the nomination of Gov. Hughes to the end and not those who will be convinced early that he cannot be nominated and therefore flock to Mr. Taft or some other candidate '

COLD WAVE COMING.

Last Night's Snow to Be Backed Up by Wintry Thermometer.

modest disturbance from the Great Lakes region, where winter has been loafing a month or more ready to swat us when i saw a good meteorological opening, made itself felt in this neighborhood last night. A gusty wind from the northeast dragged in a temperature a few degrees below freezing and transformed the moisture of the air above us into snow crystals. The streets and sidewalks and even the roads of the suburban parts of all the boroughs were too warm to let most of the snow stay. More than an inch came down on a wind hat at its worst was not more than thirty

The centre of the low pressure was at Atlantic City at 8 o'clock last night and the barometer there showed a pressure of 29.84. which is altitudinous compared with some memorable lows. There was a real snowfall of more than three inches in Philadelphia. Here the prophets expected a lighter blanket. There may be enough to give the small boy a chance to try for the first time the sled he got Christmas.

There was one thing the prophets were ertain about and that is that this is going to be the coldest day of the year. The wind will get around to the west and northwest and bring down a touch of real frost, the mercury dropping, maybe, below 18 degrees. Winter did not begin until January 16 last year, and the impression of the forecasters is that this will wind up the

POOLROOM IN NASSAU STREET Raided at Evening Rush Time by Detective From Headquarters.

Hundreds of homegoers stopped in the snowstorm at 6 o'clock last night to gape at a patrol wagon backed up in front of the Bennett Building at 93 Nassau street. Inside, in room 1102, Lieut. J. H. Ayree of Deputy Police Commissioner Hanson's staff, without the knowledge of Capt. Toole the precinct commander, was raiding an alleged poolroom.

Four telephones were found, also five nen who described themselves as clerks. They were arrested and gave their names and addresses as Charles Baum of 207 West 197th street, George Henry of 175 Washington avenue. The Bronx: Alfred Snyder of 371 East Seventy-first street, John Lee of 1341 Tremont avenue, The Bronx, and Arthur Burke of 172 West 133d street.

"We've been looking for this place ong time," said Commissioner Hanson last night, "and we got it. Besides the five prisoners I understand there were fifteen men in the room at the time, and these will appear as witnesses in the Tombe police court to-day. Just what significance the raid has I shouldn't care to say now."

A 14 1-2 POUND LOBSTER.

The Aquarium received yesterday the biggest lobster it has had in years, this giant specimen, which came from Cran-berry Isle, Me., measuring in length from the tip of its antennæ, or feelers, to the tip of its tail 34 inches. Its big crushing claw is 14 inches in circ-mference a. d about a foot in length, or as big as an ordinary

sized lobster The lobster's weight is four een and half pounds. To give it ample room it has been placed in the pool of the striped bass. in which it moves about freely.

WILL TRY TO STOP GHOST HUNT

Nicce of Joseph Augustus Battles to Co test Clark University Bequest.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 28.-The will o Joseph Augustus Battles, who left \$5,000 to Clark University for the scientific study of ghosts, is to be contested by relatives. principally by his niece, Miss Hattie Jane Battles, to whom is given a bequest of \$100 Charles E. Ware, executor of the will, has received a letter from her lawyer saying that he had been retained by Miss Battle and that she would appear in the probate court here next Tuesday at a hearing.

DYING MAN CONFESSES MURDER. Tells of Killing Daughter and of Helping Her to Kill Her Child.

BETELEHEM, Ps. Jan. 23.-On his deathbed to-day John Fetter, aged 75 years confessed to Justice F. J. Haus that his daughter Etta, who was supposed to have committed suicide thirteen years ago, met death at his hands and also that he, as sisted by the dead daughter, had a few years before murdered her child and buried it in their yard.

Thirty-five years ago Fetter was arested for throwing a noisy man out of his hotel, the fall killing him, but he was ac quitted. Fetter several years ago was one of the most prominent politicians in this part of the State. He belonged to a prominent pioneer family.

COMSTOCK GETS PICTURES CHAS. DELMONICO LEFT.

Works of Art Described as the Property of Vernona Jarbeau-James J. Younger Fined \$250 for Having Them and Showing Them to Two Women.

The Poillon sisters, Katherine and Charlotte, whose names have been familiar to the students of the job type heads in the afternoon picture papers ever since Katherine won a breach of promise suit several years ago, emerged yesterday from two weeks retirement and made their début as art critics. There is a wealth of detail surrounding the emerging, half of which is supplied by the sisters, one-quarter by a Vesey street art patron who is in the wine business, and the other quarter by Anthony Comstock, dean of the School of Advanced Critics and Suppression. Vernona Jarbeau, the French actress, who cut quite a figure when Katherine and Charlotte were children, also comes into the case, but the real team work is done by Anthony and the sisters.

Last Friday morning Katherine and Charlotte went down to Mr. Comstock's office and asked him if he would be interested to hear of sixty-seven varieties of water colors that could be found in a certain gentleman's trunk up at the Hotel Brevoort. They described the pictures as well as they could without overstepping the bounds of modesty, and Mr. Comstock put his coat on, went up to the Tombs court with the sisters and got a warrant for the custodian of the pictures and a search warrant, too.

Then early yesterday forenoon Mr. Comstock visited the Brevoort and inquired for James J. Younger. Mr. Younger is one of the partners in a concern in Vesey street which handles Spanish wines. Mr Comstock had been told that Younger had the pictures and was willing to sell them if he got something like what he considered they were worth. Mr. Comstock's valuation is \$1.300; the sisters say they are worth \$10,000.

The crusader got to Younger's room on the pretence that he wanted to buy the water colors, and once inside he made a beeline for the trunk. With his little search warrant and the tip handed out by the sisters he found the water colors with out trouble. Then he arrested Younger and had him held for trial in the Tombs court and the case came up in Special Sessions yesterday.

The Judges showed a desire to know where the water colors originally came from and Mr. Comstock said he was willing to whisper it but didn't want to tell it out loud. Judge Veller thought the origin ought to be on the record and Mr. Comstock finally said that the pictures were made in France for the late Charles Delmonico, who when he died left them with other valuables to Vernona Jarbeau.

Younger got them from her. clared that the night before the sisters visited the Anti-Vice Society's office Younger took them to his room to show them some extraordinary works of art. After the young women had gone he missed some of his effects, as he says, and hurried right up to the Hotel Albany and knocked on the door of the room occupied by the

"You can't come in because we've got sick brother in here," the lawyer said the girls told Younger.

Complaint to Comstock was made against Younger the next morning, and he in his turn has made no complaint.

Younger was fined \$250 by Judges Wyatt, Zeller and Olmsted, and paid the fine. Outside of court Lawyer Carpel said that Younger is to sail for Spain to-morrow. Miss Jarbeau travelled through Spain last year, met a titled person named Cortez, and had promised to send him the pictures when she got a chance. She gave them to Younger to take to Cortez, the lawyer said. Lawyer Carpel showed this telegram, which he said his client got from Miss Jarbeau after he was arrested

"For heaven's sake, get the best counse Why were you so careless, T. M. W." The lawyer said that "T. M. W." stands

for "The Merry Widow." "I want to say this much for the Poillon sisters," said Mr. Comstock when he got to his office. "By their brave actions in coming to the front to expose these sixty-seven varieties of the grossest kind of pictures they have done much to atone for the mis-

steps they may have made in the past. Katherine and Charlotte were wrathful when they heard yesterday afternoon that Younger's lawyer had made some remark about missing effects.

"I wanted to smash him that night, but Katherine wouldn't let me," said Charlotte. 'I wish I had now.'

"Most preposterous thing I ever heard," commented Katherine. "I think I'll have him arrested. No, I can't do it; it's a civil action. Yes, I can, too. He's going to Spain Saturday and I can have him put in Ludlow street jail until the case is tried."

"Welf, he was fined \$250, wasn't he?" said Charlotte. "I guess that shows what the Judges thought of his story. The truth is we're both American girls and we weren't going to have this Spaniard showing those terrible pictures to other girls. We're not as bad as we're painted. Tell the reporter about the offer we got, Katherine."

"Really," said Katherine, "that is an international matter of so much importance that it's a shame to speak of it now. Still, a certain person connected with this case is an enemy of our country. He told us that if we would go to Washington to learn diplomatic secrets he would see that we got paid \$10,000 a year apiece. We spurned the offer. At least we are not spies. This man knows all about the fortifications on the Pacific coast, and he knows just what the fleet is going to do when it gets to San Francisco. I've got tracings right here that he made of forts out West. We've already reported this matter to Secretary Taft and Secretary Root and they'll prob ably do something. This man just hates

Secretary Taft." "We knew all about what was going to happen at Vancouver long before it happened," said Charlotte. "Oh. my, yes," said Katherine

TO PHILADELPHIA EVERY HOUR on the hour, in two hours. See New Jersey Cen-tral time table, page 12. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT-AB.

Police Reserves Club and Arrest Four of Fighting Students.

PRILADVIPHIA Jan. 23.-Adopting football tactice, a squad of policemen and a score of waiters to-night completely routed 150 members of the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania who attempted to break up a freshmen's banquet at Kugler's restaurant.

Four of the students were arrested, half hundred came off with cut heads and bruised bodies, and \$600 worth of glassware and china was smashed.

The students who were gathered in by the police were Howard B. Bradley, Alfred C. Moore, John Thomas and James Walker. They were released on their promise to appear in court to-morrow.

Those who were worst injured were Fred Shoemaker, Philip Nowlan, Howard Pyle, Harold Lieber, Drew Smiley and Edward Young.

For days the sophomores have declared hey would kidnap Henry H. Musser, president of the freshman class, and break up the dinner. To-night after the freshmen had gathered in the restaurant the sophomores descended on the building. They divided into three parties and at a signal entered simultaneously. One party risked their lives by dropping to the restaurant roof from windows of the Land Title Building. second group entered by the rear fire escape and a third by the regular entrance Once in the banquet room they rushed the freshmen and there was a scene of wild disorder. Tables laden with glass and china were overturned and many heads were punched, eyes blackened and dinner coats torn to shreds.

The manager of the restaurant sent a riot call to City Hall and a squad of police rough housed the sophs, using clubs where resistance was offered. Meanwhile the restaurant employees had lined up on the stairs to watch the fight. They cheered the police and formed a line and passed the students down. As the boys descended they ran a gantlet of blows and kicks from the employees until the street was

The riot lasted half an hour

BALTIMORE FIREMEN KILLED. Many Caught Under Falling Walls in Flerce Early Morning Blaze.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.-Affire which started oon after midnight in E. B. Read & Son Company's printing place, 407 to 411 East Saratoga street, burned fiercely and soon the entire section was in flames. The walls collapsed suddenly and many firemen were caught under the falling débris.

Among them was Chief Horton of the department, who was taken to the City Hospital. His condition is very serious. Lieut, McNeil of No. 1 truck was also badly Four bodies have thus far been taken hurt. from the ruins, but the work of rescue is difficult, as the fire is burning flercely.

While going to the fire Engines 23 and 1 collided at the corner of Fayette and Park avenues. No. 1 was pushed aside, but No. 23 was overturned and nearly the whole company more or less injured. They were taken to the City and Maryland University Hospital.

HARD BLOW FOR LEMOINE. monds-For Experiment, He Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 23.-Magistrate Poittevin has discovered that Mme. Lemoine, wife of the diamond "manufacturer," who is under arrest on the charge of swindling, bought \$100,000 worth of uncut diamonds in August, 1905, from a Paris dealer through an agent named Heng. The latter says that Mme. Lemoine is an old customer of his. The stones she bought numbered bout a thousand.

Mme. Lemoine says the openness of the purchase from a man knowing her well proves that nothing crooked was intended. Her husband needed these diamonds for experiments. He reduced them to powder n order to study their nature.

Lemoine has issued a statement giving the same explanation. He says it was only by chance that they were delivered shortly before the Bert experiment, as they were ordered long before that time.

A. W. DENNETT DEAD. He Was the Man Who Originated the Re-

ligious Motto Restaurant. Торвнам, Me., Jan. 23.-Word has been eceived here of the death of A. W. Dennett. 68 years old, a native of this town, in Stock-

ton, Cal. Dennett was the son of the late William Dennett, who kept a general store here. In this store A! Dennett began business, but finding Topsham too quiet he went to New York and opened a "religious restau-

He was very successfu and opened branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, building up a business

representing several millions. He became interested in mining and lost his entire fortune. Drifting to California he opened a restaurant in San Francisco, but went insane over religion; and was forced out of business

WALSH SAID TO HAVE BEEN HERE. Convicted Chicago Banker Reported to

Have Visited Son-ti-Law. John R. Walsh, the former president of the Chicago National Bank, who was convicted on January 18 of converting to his own uses the funds of the bank and who is now out on bail pending an appeal, is believed to have made a flying visit to New York yesterday in order to raise funds for the purpose of preventing the foreclosure sale on the Indiana Southern Railroad, in which he is heavily interested. It was said in the financial district that he went directly to the brokerage firm of Babcock, Rushton & Louderback at 18 Wall street Orville B. Babcock, one of the members of the firm, is a son-in-law of Walsh.

Members of the brokerage firm would not admit yesterday that Walsh had been in town or that he had been in consultation

HAS SOME ONE SCARED BATONY 1? Wants New York Lawyers Notified if Any-

thing Happens to Him.

NEWPORT, Jan. 23 .- Aurel Batonyi has made an odd request of the Town Council of Middletown and residents of that town of Middletown and residents of that town are wondering whether Mr. Batonyi fears that his life is in danger. The communication from Mr. Batonyi was in substance that if anything happened to him while away from New York should be notified.

Recently Mr. Batonyi bought the Fales Middletown, near that of

MANY HEADS BROKEN AND LEADER PUT UNDER ARREST.

Demonstration by Chicago's "Unemployed" Quickly Suppressed, but Not Till There Had Been Two Violent Clashes-Women Among Those Injured in the Riots.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.-Several hundred men were clubbed by the police and a number were seriously hurt in the Loop district shortly after 2 P. M. to-day, when 300 uniformed patrolmen and detectives under personal command of Chief Shippy charged ! first act an "army of the unemployed" in efforts to disperse them. The "army" was marching toward the City Hall to demand work. It was finally disrupted effectually by the

Two attacks on the mob were made and thousands of persons were attracted to the scene by the shouts of the men and the bluecoats as they struggled in the streets.

Dr. Ben I. Reitman, self-appointed leader and friend of the "jobless," was arrested and taken to Chief Shippy's office. He was charged with inciting a riot.

The clashes between the marchers, who numbered 5,000 men, and the police took place at State and Madison streets and Clark street and Jackson Boulevard. Half of the marchers ran to the sidewalk at the first order of the police while the others continued the march until Reitman himself was captured at Jackson and Clark streets. The men, marching four abreast, extended over two blocks, but there was little semblance of order. During the disorder a number of women were knocked down. They received immediate attention from the police.

One of the clashes that occurred was in State street near Ouincy street, when a score of plain clothes men sought to make the marchers walk on the sidewalk. Dr. Reitman's followers and others were making for the sidewalk when the detectives sought to push them faster. This caused resistance. The detectives then pulled their billies from their pockets and started to belabor every one within reach. The marchers held their position to Jackson Bonlevard and Clark street, at which point they broke into a fighting, leaderless mob Reitman was the first to be arrested.

Five plain clothes policemen with blackjacks rushed upon him and he was felled in the street and dragged between a double row of bluecoats who, led by Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler, had rushed through the line of marchers from the rear, swinging their clubs and crack ing heads as they ran. Innocent spectators also were clubbed.

At Clark street and Jackson Boulevard. where 3,000 persons, including many women and boys, had gathered through ouriosity policemen in squads rushed upon the crowds, beating them back as if fearing a demonstration by the mass to rescue Reitman. After his arrest Reitman said:

"We had the parade. I am sorry to arrested, because I fear the chief of police will do his best to get a case against me He feels I am a nuisance to the community and I do not think he would hesitate to railroad me to jail or to the penitentiary. "I feel that I have done my duty as an

merican citizen. I have been dealing with homeless, helpless men and not with anarchists. I was walking peacefully in Jackson Boulevard with the men with whom I am friendly when the police assailed me.

The police had made extraordinary preparations for a clash, hundreds of men eing massed at downtown stations.

Last night thousands of copies of a handbill calling on unemployed men to gather on the Lake front to march in a body to the city hall this afternoon and demand work were distributed throughout t e poorer

districts Chief Shippy, who had repeatedly denied the managers the privilege of a parade, to-day issued orders for all members of the police department to remain on reserve in their various stations and for the mounted squad to patrol the Lake front and allow no one to loiter there.

A member of the Socialist committee in charge of the parade said this morning that no change in the plans had been made and that the parade would take place this afternoon

"But it won't," said Chief Shippy Despite the declaration of the police crowd of so-called Socialists gathered at their headquarters and arranged plans to marshal an army of jobiess men variously estimated by them at between 2,000 and 75,000. They talked of trouble and the "police bringing possible bloodshed on their

Policemen were marshalled on reserve at every station in the city The members of the detective bureau were kept at the central station. The mounted squad also was kept together. Only fifty of the 180 crossing policemen were sent out to do corner duty, and 200 were kept in marching order at the central detail police station under command of Capt. Gibbons and Lieut Morgan Coilins. Other forces were ecliected at headquarters stations near the centre of the city Desplaines street, Harrison street, Chicago avenue West Chicago avenue and Maxwell street.

THE SPITTER SPITTED Two of Him, in Fact, and This in the Metre-

politan Opera House. The Metropolitan Opera House having complained that women patrons were annoyed by men who spat upon the floor Policemea Rappert and Stanton of the ealth squad were sent around last night. Presently a man who accompanied several women offended.

"You're under arrest," said Rapport, "For what?" replied the other in surprise.

The policeman told him. The women went inside unescorted and the prisoner was started for the door. Just then Stanton arrested another man charged with the same offence. night court the first prisoner gave his name as Harrison B. Moore, Jr., a civil engineer, of 1 West Eighty-fifth street, His comrade in trouble described himself as Julius Wicksman, a jeweller, of 29 Jamaica avenue, East New York.
Neither had any excuse to offer and each was fined \$2 by Magistrate Kernochan. They paid their fines and hurried away.

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TRIED TO ENTRAP REGENT.

scialists Fall, Then Riot in Brunswick -Police Wound Many.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Berlin, Jan. 23 -A Socialist ferment akin to that which is going on here is agitating other cities. A demonstration at Brunswick late last night led to a serious fight between the police and a Socialist mob numbering nearly 2,000 persons.

It is stated that it was planned to entrap the Duke of Mecklenburg, the Regent, when he was leaving the Court Theatre, but he was forewarned and left the building by a private entrance at the end of the

Near minight, realizing that it had missed its prey, the mob attacked the police with stones, whereupon the latter charged with their swords. Scores were

GOV. FOLK OUT FOR THE SENATE. Said to Have Planned a Campaign of Exposure Against Senator Stone.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23. -Gov. Joseph W. Folk issued a statement to-day formally announcing his candidacy for United States Senator to succeed Senator William J. Stone. He will open his campaign at St. Joseph the first week in Feb-

't is said his campaign plans include a complete exposure of the public record of Senator Stone, Bryan's Missouri lieutenant, including charges that as the national Democratic committee's vice-chair man Stone gave his influence to the baking powder trust when it sought to oust independent manufacturers for using alum in their baking powders.

Gow. Folk in his announcement says his ame will go before the 1909 Legislature only in the event of his receiving a plurality in the Senatorial primary, which he claims credit for creating in Missouri, and adds that the people, not he, will nominate the next candidate or Governor at the primaries.

TALKED SUICIDE IN SUBWAY. Traveller Arrested at Wall Street on Woman's Tip.

A'woman who said she was Lillian Hadley old Policeman Frank Roth at Broadway and Wall street late yesterday afternoon that she had ridden downtown in a train with a man who had kept saying to himself that he was going to jump in front of subway train. She added that she was about to sail for Europe and didn't want to be mixed up in the case.

The policeman found the man standing on the platform, arrested him and took him o Fellevue Hospital. There he gave the name of Charles Bolander of Bloomfield. N. J. He had in a pocket a new revolver fully leaded. The doctors at Bellevue said that he was suffering from muscular stroply. He denied any intention of killing himself and raked merely to be sent

fore He was held at the hospital. COUNT LYNAR CONVICTED. on Hohenau Not Proved Innocent in Ger-

man Court Scandal Case. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Jan. 23. - The court-martial which lhelm von Ho charges arising from the scandal sired by Maximilien Harden in Zukunft has acquitted him on the ground that his guilt was not

Major Count John Lynar, who was accused of the same offences, was convicted on six counts, five of which involved immorality. He was sentenced to fifteen nonths imprisonment.

Count von Hohenau's case has yet to ome before a court of honor.

OWEN WISTER OUT FOR REFORM. Novelist Wants to Run for Council in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Owen Wister, the novelist, to-day announced his candidacy for Councilman from the Seventh ward on a Democratic-Citizens' ticket. In making the announcement Wister said: "I voted twice for McKinley, I-voted for Roosevelt and I expect to vote for Taft. As a citizen of Philadelphia, however, I will esteem it a pleasure to run for anything against the local organization."

B. & O. R. R. REDUCES SALARIES. An Who Receive \$166 a Month or Over

Suffer a Cut of 10 Per Cent. BALTIMONE, Jan. 23 .- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day announced a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all employees who are now receiving \$16° a month and over.

includes the president of the company. The reduction is to take effect February 1. In a circular issued this evening Presi-ient Murray regrets the necessity for the reduction, which, he says, is due to the depression in practically all lines of business.

While nothing is said of employees receiving less than \$150 a month, a reduction all along the line is likely to follow if it is found that conditions demand it

ABANDON JERSEY IRON MINES. Unusual Rumblings in the Earth at Hibernia Scare the Wharton Steel Co.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23.-Fearing a catastrophe at the Glendon and Andover mines at Hibernia because of an unusual rumbling of the earth, the officials of the Wharton Steel Company decided to-day to abandon the mines, and as a result 300 persons have been thrown out of work

All work at the mines has been at a standstill for several days because of the earth shocks. These were distinctly felt on Saturday and have so increased the last two days that mining experts declare an earthquake is probable. Residents about the mines are preparing to move away. Men were at work last night taking out the pumps and mining machinery. They the pumps and mining machinery. They were unable to enter the mines to any distance, as there have been many caveins, burying valuable machinery and rolling

SUBMARINES FOR AUSTRIA.

Fore River Company Has Contract for Three Such Hoats.

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 23.-The Fore River Shipbuilding Company is constructing three submarine boats for the Austrian Government. The boats will be nearly Government. The boats will be nearly twice as large as those which the company built for the Japanese Government three years ago. They will be equipped with two 250 horse-power engines and will have a steaming radius of 1,000 miles.

They will be delivered some time this year, the material already having arrived at the company's yards at Quincy.

BROWNSON'S PROTEST IS OUT

BUT IT TOOK A RESOLUTION OF

CONGRESS TO GET IT. Gives His Beasons Why a Surgeon Should Not Be Placed in Command of a Naval

Vessel and Shows It is lilegal-Rear

Admiral Converse of Same Opinion WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson's long suppressed official explanation of his reasons for opposing the assignment of a surgeon to the command of a hospital ship became public to-day. It was transmitted to the House of Representatives late this afternoon, along with much other documentary matter re-

lating to the Brownson-Rixey incident,

in response to a resolution of the House

calling for the papers in the case. Admiral Brownson's protest against the policy of putting surgeons in supreme command of hospital ships is in the form of a memorandum dated November 18, 1907, five weeks before his resignation from the office of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The memorandum itself is important. No explanation of the desire to keep it from the public was ever made.

After the Administration had exploited its side of the Brownson controversy through letters written by President Roosevelt and a statement by Surgeon-General Rixey there was a demand for fair treatment of Admiral Brownson. It was alleged that through the failure of the Administration to publish Admiral Brownson's protest a square deal was not being given him. In response to this demand the White House made public Admiral Brownson's letter of resignation, but withheld the most important document bearing on the case, Admiral Brownson's argument that the assignment of a surgeon to line duties was illegal. It took a resolution of Congress to get the memorandum from the White House or the Navy Department or wherever it was.

The documents transmitted to the House show that the opposition of the Bureau of Navigation to the assignment of a surgeon to command a naval vessel extended as far back as June 4, 1906, when Rear Admiral George A. Converse, now retired, was Chief of the Bureau. Admiral Converse at that time, when the proposition to place in service a hospital ship under command of a surgeon was referred to his bureau, said that he believed that the hospital facilities then provided were ample in time of peace, and he also declined to concur in the recommendation that a hospital ship be placed in command of a naval surgeon.

The controversy grew out of a report of the Joint Medical Board, convened by order of the President and consisting of army an navy surgeons. On February 17, 1906, the board recommended among other things that a hospital ship could be commanded by a medical officer. On May 11, 1906. Surgeon-General Presley M. Rixey of the navy, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, recommended that the report of the Joint Medical Board be adopted. On June 4 1906, this recommendation was referred by the then Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, to the Bureau of Navigation for comment

On the recommendation to assign a sureon to the command of a hospital ship Admiral Converse made the following com-

Referring to that part of the within report in which the board in its recommendation specifies the detail of the personnel for hos-pital ships, the bureau cannot concur in the recommendation that such ships be placed in command of a medical officer of the navy and that the personnel, other than medical officers, be composed entirely of civilian officers and men. It is necessary in en-forcing discipline and maintaining efficiency that the officers and crew of hospital ships, as well as other vessels belonging to the navy should be subject to the laws and regulations governing the navy and that the officers entrusted with the command of these vessels should be those whose experience and training qualify them for commanding and navigating the vessels under all conditions of weather and unforeseen contingencies, and the bureau therefore seriously doubts the advisability or wisdom of placing seagoing vessels under the com mand of medical officers, whose professional training, however proficient in the practice of medicine and surgery, has not been such as to render them well fitted for the command of vessels always in close communication with the fleet, and the commanding officer should be one in whom the Admiral could rely for the proper handling of the ship as an adjunct of the fleet and whose knowledge of naval matters, signals and ready and prompt obedience to orders could at all times be not only relied upon but efficiently per-This takes in all in every department and

Finally the military and other professional insight afforded the persons on board hos-pital ships of the fleet operations, plans, bases, in time of peace and particularly se in time of war, might be used to our great injury and result most unfortunately for the success of our forces were such opportunities to gain military information made available to persons not of the naval service and not subject to its discipline, as would be the case were the personnel of hospita ships composed of civilians.

On December 12, 1906, Secretary Bona parte took final action on the report of the Joint Medical Board and decided that there should be placed in service one hospital ship to be attached to the Atlantic fleet and to be commanded by a surgeon and navigated by a sailing master. This action was not promulgated in general orders. but was merely the adoption of the board's report. President Roosevelt referred to it in his letter of January 4, 1908, as an order of the Department "issued by the Secretary

of the Navy and by the President." The question of placing the hospital ship in service was then dropped until November i, 1907, when Surgeon-General Rixey wrote a letter to Secretary of the Navy Metcalf saying that hospital accommodations on the Pacific coast were inadequate and recommending that the Relief be commissioned. On November 18, 1907, Admiral Brownson in a memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy stated his reasons for opposing the assignment of a surgeon to command a naval vessel. This is the memorandum which

was not made public until to-day. In this memorandum Admiral Brownso admitted that the existing hospital facilities on the Pacific coast were inadequate and he added that he was heartily in favor of placing in service the hospital ship Relief, so that the vessel might be available when the battleship fleet arrived at Magdalens

Bay in March. While conceding that the question of the medical equipment of a hospital ship should be settled by medical officers, Admiral